The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

Insolent Words by a Leader of Japanese Ruling Party;

Plots to Justify Japan's Invasive Plan Against S. Korea

Okinori Kaya, Chairman of the Policy Board of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, gave a "special lecture" on the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and "defense of Japan" at the 6th annual meeting of the Internal and External Affairs Research Institute" held on Sept. 25 at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

In his lecture, Kaya said that "if South Korea goes communist, Japan will be threatened with direct aggression," implying that the DPRK might invade Japan. He added that "this is the reason why the South Korea-Japan Talks should be brought to an early conclusion."

According to Japanese newspapers, attending the meeting were Japanese Premier Ikeda, other cabinet members and many representatives of monopoly capital.

At the outset of his lecture, Kaya, a war criminal(Finance Minister in 1941 when the Japanese imperialists were waging the aggressive war), said that "South Korea is now faced with an economic crisis caused by aggression by North Korea and Communist China," and that "South Korea is confronted by the danger of being bolshevized because of its political instability."

Meanwhile, Naka Funada, Chairman of the Foreign Aff airs Research Council of the Tory party, said recently that "if the whole peninsula of Korea goes red, it will pose a serious threat to Japan."

As is well known, the precarious political situation in the dark South Korea is caused solely by the 17 year occupation of the land by the U.S. and its colonial rule there.

The U.S. imperialists are plotting to bring the Japanese militarists into South Korea in order to maintain their collapsing colonial rule and policy of aggression, while the Japanese militarists are hell-bent on concluding as early as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks" as a step toward realizing their long-cherished aggressive desire.

It is not fortuitous that Okinori Kaya, one of the most reactionary persons, and Naka Funada, a "pro-South Korean" element, did not hesitate to say such insolent words.

The Japanese reactionaries issued recently a blue book on "Japan's policy toward the U.N. General Assembly" in which they clarified their intention to support the "ROK" and to oppose withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea, thereby to obstruct peaceful unification of Korea.

The 11th session of the Second DPRK Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the South Korean authorities to reduce the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less, respectively, and, for that purpose, to hold North-South negotiations.

This proposal is enjoying the ardent support of the Korean and Japanese peoples, national assemblies and peoples the world over as the only realistic way to unify Korea.

Nevertheless, giving a deaf ear to this proposal, the Japanese imperialists are intriguing to lead the Japanese public to agree to an early conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

In the final analysis, the abovementioned insolent words by Japanese reactionaries are a clear demonstration of the U.S. backed Japanese imperialists' intrigues to re-invade South Korea and to spawn up a "North East Asia Military Alliance."

"Internal and External Affairs Research Institute: a government-patronized institute, with Saiji Hasegawa, President of Jiji News Service, as chairman. This institute is engaged in collecting information and materials on foreign and domestic affairs, as an arm of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Investigation Division of the Cabinet.

Kaya's Twaddle Flayed by General Association

Yun Sang Chul, Foreign Affairs Department Director of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made the following statement on Sept. 26, harshly deprecating Kaya's twaddle:

I denounce with burning national indignation Kaya's remarks calling for re-invasion of Korea.

People throughout the world know the facts that the Korean War was ignited by the U.S. imperialists and that political and economic collapse of South Korea today stems from the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists.

As history shows, our country has never threatened Japan with invasion.

After all Kaya's twaddle stems from his intention to justify the plots of Japanese imperialists to invade Korea, and "the South Korea-Japan Talks" which are now being held at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, and to create an atmosphere favouring Japan's re-invasion of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists should discontinue at once the criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks" and their machinations to re-invade South Korea, and stop their aggressive remarks against our country.

DPRK Olympic Committee Proposes Its S. Korean Counterpart to Meet at Panmunjom

PYONGYANG, Sept. 26 (KCNA)–Hong Myung Hi, President of the DPRK Olympic Committee, sent today a telegram to the Olympic Committee of South Korea in connection with the question of forming a single team of Korea. The telegram reads in part:

We have received imformation from the International Olympic Committee that your committee consented to the formation of a single team of North and South Korea.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomes this.

Now that the South Korean Olympic Committee agreed to the formation of a North and South Korean single team, we are confronted with many concrete questions requiring urgent solution.

We once again propose that representatives of the Olympic Committees of North and South Korea hold talks at Panmunjom on October 5 for solving these questions without delay.

We have no objection to holding the talks in Pyongyang or Seoul, if your committee so desires.

Korean-Chinese Side Demands U.S. Side Return Illegally Detained Personnel

KAESONG, Sept. 25 (KCNA)–Major General Jang Jung Whan, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent today his second letter to the senior member of the enemy side.

He strongly protested against the grave provocative hostile acts committed recently by the U.S. side on the military demarcation line and once again demanded the immediate return of the personnel of the Korean-Chinese side detained by the U.S. side.

He scathingly denounced the U.S. side which not only raided and kidnapped the personnel of the civil police of the Korean-Chinese side on a regular patrol duty in gross violation of the Preamble and Paragraph 6, 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement but killed some of them and is now detaining two personnel of the Korean-Chinese side for nearly three weeks.

The senior member of the Korean-Chinese side demanded the U.S. side to severely punish the prime movers of the recent military provocation in accordance with Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement and to immediately take measures for putting an end to similar hostile acts in the future.

He also demanded the U.S. side to immediately return the two personnel of his side who are illegally detained by the U.S. side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors dispatched an armed group of 17 men on September 5, 1962, who made a surprise attack upon the civil police of the Korean-Chinese side on a regular patrol duty on the military demarcation line.

Editorial

We Ask World People to Extend Positive Support to Korean People for Their Fight Against "South Korea-Japan Talks"

(1)

A wide range of problems were discussed between U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira in Washington on Sept. 24.

According to a foreign dispatch, a considerable portion of the lengthy talk was devoted to the "South Korea-Japan Talks." As a result of the talk, an agreement was reached on concluding the talks as early as possible, the dispatch said.

Late in August, Samuel D. Berger, U.S. Ambassador to the "ROK," after making a hasty trip to Washington and Tokyo, thrust on the South Korean authorities a "new proposal of the U.S. Government for early conclusion of the South Korea-Japan Talks."

In order to meet U.S. demand, the South Korean authorities and the Japanese Ikeda Government are making wicked efforts, calling out shamelessly, "We should conclude as early as possible the South Korea-Japan Talks in defiance of popular denunciation." The Japanese reactionaries do not hesitate to say that the Japanese side should take a "flexible attitude" at the talks, taking a "broad view" of the situation, and that "questions pending between the two sides should be solved in order to strengthen the anti-Communist camp."

As is already known to everyone, the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are a direct product of the U.S. policy of aggression and a great obstacle to peaceful unification of Korea, as well as a gate for Japanese imperialists' re-invasion of South Korea.

Nevertheless, the Pak Chung Hi military regime is hell-bent on bolstering up its shaky foundations even at the sacrifice of the people's interests.

(2)

It is worthy of special note that, under these circumstances, South Korean people's indignation against the Japanese militarists' aggressive plot to re-invade South Korea is mounting higher and higher with every passing day. This national indignation is quite understandable, particularly when the Japanese militarists' scheme of re-invading the country is becoming more undisguised than ever.

If we take into consideration South Korea's present confused situation, it is clear how malignant, intolerable and provocative a document published by the Foreign Affairs Research Council of the ruling Japan Liberal-Democratic party is; a plan worked out by Naka Funada, a leading member of the party, charting a course for Japan's future foreign policy; and a recent provocative statement by Okinori Kaya, Chairman of the Policy Board of the party.

For all these document, plan and statement are characteristic in that they betray the Japanese militarists' scheme to take advantage of this confusion as the most favourable chance to push their invasion of the country.

Thus, under the pretext of "preventing communism from spreading to South Korea," they really are aiming to block peaceful unification of Korea, namely, to stifle the unanimous aspiration of the nation of 30 million population. It is for this reason that they are so ardent as never before in their endeavours to try to conclude the "normalization" talks at an early date.

Korea belongs to the Korean people. It has all the resources and capacity necessary for solving the Korean question on their own.

That the South Korean people, in spite of various harsh suppressions by the military fascist regime, still continue their struggles for sustenance, is unthinkable apart from the presence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is the source of their courage for existence and a beacon illuminating the road all the Korean people should follow in search of happiness and prosperity.

(3)

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" are bound to a complete failure, the talks which, manipulated by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are trying to bring to the earliest successful conclusion, with the aim to realize their re-invasion of South Korea.

Today, the 30 million Korean people in both parts of the country are vigorously pushing ahead their national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists as their first and greatest enemy. The Koreans in Japan are joining hands with the compatriots in the fatherland.

Voices against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are also rising higher daily among broad sections of the Japanese people. They are conducting their struggle against the talks, linking it closely with their struggle to smash the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and to safeguard peace in the Far East. Thus, their united action against the talks is expected to attain the scale of their stormy campaigns against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" two years ago.

We are confident that all the peoples of the world, who love peace and democracy, freedom and national independence, will give the most positive support to the Korean people in their just struggle against the aggressive and criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Further, we hope them to express international solidarity with the Korean and Japanese peoples, who are struggling against their common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory Commissioning Ceremony Held

PYONGYANG, Sept. 21 (KCNA) –A grand ceremony was held here today for commissioning the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory with a floor space of 39,000 square meters.

This factory is capable of producing a year over 10,000 tons of electric wire of more than 600 kinds including cable.

In the near future its annual production capacity will go up to the level of 20,000 tons.

All the production processes are fully mechanized or automised in this modern factory.

Present at the commissioning ceremony were the constructors of the factory and a large number of factory and enterprise workers in the city.

Also present were Han Sang Doo, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Minister of Machine Building Industry, and a number of cadres of party and government organs and social organizations.

Among the attendants were Durchak Oldrjich, Charge d'Affair ad Interim, and staff members of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang and Czechoslovak technicians who gave technical assistance in the construction of the factory.

The manager of the factory made a report.

Then Han Sang Doo, Minister of Machine Building Industry, made a congratulatory speech:

He warmly congratulated the entire constructors who made labour exploits in the construction of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory. He expressed gratitude to the fraternal Czechoslovak Party and Government and the Czechoslovak people for the active support to the socialist construction of our country and for the aid in the construction of the factory and thanked the Czechoslovak technicians who directly participated and gave technical assistance in the construction of the factory.

Saying that the commissioning of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory equipped with modern installations has great importance in further cementing the self-supporting economic foundation of our country and developing the national economy, he stressed that this is another tremendous victory won by the Party and people in socialist construction.

The commissioning ceremony was also addressed by Durchak Oldrjich, Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang.

He said that the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory commissioned today will go a long way toward carrying through the tasks set by the historical 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. Warmly congratulating the entire constructors upon their brilliant labour exploits displayed in the construction of the factory, he said he was proud of the fact that these brilliant achivements of the Korean working class are associated with the labour of Czechoslovak workers and technicians. Highly appreciating the achievements made by the talented and industrious Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, he emphasized that all these successes of the Korean people constitute a new victory of the forces of peace and socialism and an irretrievable defeat for the imperialist war forces.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Gifts to Czechoslovak Technicians

PYONGYANG, Sept. 21 (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung sent gifts to the Czechoslovak technicians group which rendered a technical assistance in the construction of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory.

Han Sang Doo, candidate member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party and Minister of Machine Building Industry, conveyed the gifts to Premul Ladislav, head of the Czechoslovak technicians group, and 19 others.

Telegram of Greetings Sent to Brazilian Trade Unions

PYONGYANG, Sept. 24 (KCNA)–The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent today a telegram of greetings to the Confederation of Trade Unions of Brazil in connection with great success of the Brazilian working people in their recent general strike.

The telegram extended, in the name of the entire Korean working class, warm congratulations to the Brazilian working people on their big success in the recent general strike for shattering the anti-popular machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces at home.

The Korean working class, the telegram noted, is convinced that the friendly relations formed between the trade unions and working classes of the two countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism will be further strengthened and developed, and wished the Brazilian working people great success in their future struggle.

KSC Sends Telegram to Puerto Rican Students

PYONGYANG, Sept. 22 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the "Day of the International Solidarity with Struggle of the Puerto Rican People and Students for National Independence," the Korean Students' Committee sent today a telegram to the Puerto Rican University Students' Federation.

The telegram expressed support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Puerto Rican students for throwing off the abominable colonial fetter of the U.S. imperialists and for achieving the national independence.

People's Economy Institute Sends First Women Graduates

PYONGYANG, Sept. 20 (KCNA)–The People's Economy Institute in Pyongyang founded on the direct initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, produced 246 women cadres.

A ceremony for the first graduation of the 3 year course of the institute was held today.

Under the Japanese imperialist rule they were shut out of the school, undergoing oppression and exploitation. But today they have grown into proud women cadres and communist revolutionaries by finishing the course of a higher educational institution owing to the care of the benevolent Workers' Party.

Major Cities of Our Country

Chongjin—City of Industrial Base

A view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works

Chongjin is a harbour city of worldwide-fame. People recall the city as an historical city where the Soviet army landed first in pursuit of the retreating Japanese imperialist army during the Second World War. It was also this harbour city where Koreans in Japan returned triumphantly aboard repatriation ships attracting the attention of the world.

Today, Chongjin City holds an important place in the socialist construction of North Korea as an invincible centre of the metallurgical and chemical industries.

Today Chongjin has some 100 factories, large or small, including the Kim Chaik Iron Works with an annual production capacity of over 600,000 tons of pig iron, over 350,000 tons of steel, and Chongjin Chemical Fiber Mill with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons of rayon staple and filaments.

The history of Chongjin is, like all other cities in the Republic where people have become the masters of the country, that of overcoming capitalist, colonial backwardness and is filled with pierced epics about the stormy rehabilitation work of the Chongjin citizens who rose resolutely for reconstruction work among the ashes left in the wake of the U.S. imperialists during the Korean War.

During the Korean War 12 years ago, the U.S. imperialists reduced Chongjin to ashes and ruins.

But Chongjin citizens who love their country, freedom and peace most, rose up like a phoenix under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, to reconstruct the city.

Chongjin citizens are now rising up to scale 6 heights this year successfully, looking forward to the bright prospects of the Seven-Year Plan.

Powerful Base of Electric Industry in N. Korea

The Dokro Power Plant with an annual generating capacity of 380 million kwh

In the 17 years under the people's regime the Korean people laid a powerful base of electric industry for the successful implementation of the socialist industrialisation of the country and comprehensive technical reconstruction of the national economy, the rural economy included.

Numerous hydro-power stations, big and small, have been set up along thousands of rivers and streams.

The Soopoong Hydro-power Plant with a generating capacity of 700,000 kw and the Jangjin, Boojun and other large-scale ones have been rehabilitated or expanded on a new technical basis and the Dokro Power Plant with a capacity of 90,000 kw and many other big power stations newly set up.

Along with this, numerous medium and small power stations formed a dense network over the face of the country.

As a result, the aggregate generating capacity of hydro-power stations reached over 1,815,000 kw and that of the thermo-power stations roughly 80,000 kw as of the end of 1961.

The output of electricity has increased sharply. Last year it was 123 per cent as against 1944, the year before liberation, and 196 per cent compared with 1956. Already in 1958, our country had outdistanced a number of capitalist countries such as Japan and Italy in the per capita output of electricity.

However, the creation of such advanced modern electric power industry was by no means smooth sailing.

Following liberation, the Korean Workers' Party and the people's regime have paid deep attention to overcoming the one-sideness of the electric power industry left over from the Japanese imperialists and developing it ahead of all other branches of the national economy.

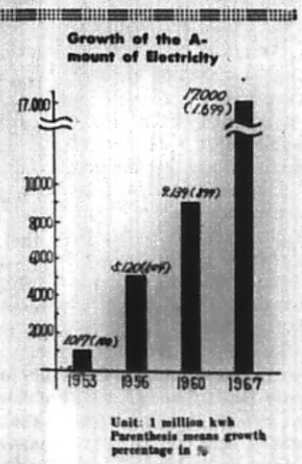
The people's regime made huge state investments for rapidly restoring and developing the war-ravaged electric industry.

The Daian and over ten other modern electric appliances factories have been producing each year over 20 kinds of new electric equipment and last year the output grew 65 times in motors and over 2.3 times in transformers as against 1949.

Now 15,000kva synchronous phase regulators, 950,000 kva transformers, large-size hydraulic generators and turbines and other up-to-date electric equipment are produced in quantities in our country.

The ranks of engineers, technicians and specialists in electric industry have swelled over 5.4 times in nine years following the war.

The time for starting and stopping of generators has been cut to $^1/_{20}$ compared with the time under the Japanese imperialist rule.



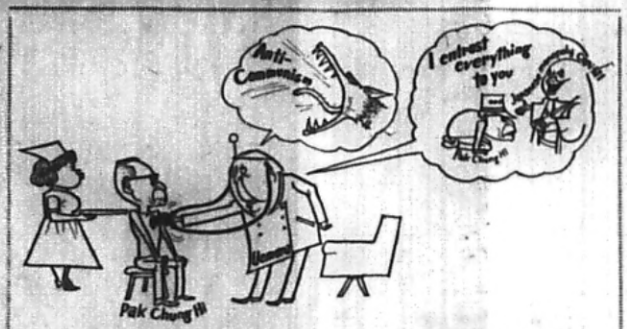
The workers in the field of electric industry of our country are making triumphant march for the speedy electrification of the country, upholding the programmatic task for putting out 17,000 million kwh of electricity by the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

Aggressive Nature of Japanese "Economic Survey Group" to S. Korea Exposed

Speaking at a press conference held recently in Seoul, Uemura, leader of the Japanese "economic survey group," ranted that he was "moved by the enthusiasm of Pak Chung Hi and his associates for the "South Korea-Japan Talks," and that the biggest harvest of his visit to South Korea was the discovery of the "New Republic of Korea" and its "high enthusiasm."

The Japanese "economic survey group" which crept into South Korea on the 17th made during the last one week an inspection tour of enterprises, ports and construction sites in Inchon, Pusan, Taegu and Woolsan as well as military depots and front-line army units and had every day secret talks for aggressive plots.

The visit to South Korea of the Japanese "economic survey group" was an aggressive tour disclosing the vicious nature of the Japanese militarist clique who are seeking to launch a full-scale re-aggression on South Korea.



I entrust everything to you..... —Che Jun—

Uemura's statement showed how desperate the Japanese militarists were in their efforts to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Talks" at an early date, in league with the Pak Chung Hi bandists under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, and stage a wholesale intrusion into South Korea.

It is clear to everyone that when he ranted about the "New Republic of Korea" he had in mind the fact that the South Korean "regime" is in the hands of such traitorous blackguards as the Pak Chung Hi clique who are determined to entrust everything to the Japanese militarist clique by bringing the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to a conclusion in defiance of the denunciation of the nation, and by "high enthusiasm" he meant the servile submission of the Pak Chung Hi cligue to the Japanese militarists in response to the call of the latter to follow the example of Li Yong Koo (one of the five traitors of 1905).

The "Anti-Communist" slogan of the Japanese militarists sheds a revealing right on the vicious nature of the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists to invade South Korea again.

We lash at the Pak Chung Hi clique for treating as "national guests" the scouts of Japanese militarists under the mask of an "economic survey group," for showing them the way for freely inspecting every nook and corner of South Korea, holding secret talks and providing it with various materials.

It is natural that all these criminal acts of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Chung Hi hordes manipulated by U.S. imperialism evoke greater indignation among the Korean people.

Eyewitness Account of Seoul Slum Quarters

August issue of the South Korean journal "Sasangge" carried an eyewitness account of the miserable life of the Seoul citizens.

After looking around 27 Dongs (Dong is the lowest administrative unit) in Seoul for about 10 days, the author, a pastor, wrote: In Hongin, Ahyun, Oksoo, Keumho, Majang and other Dongs in Seoul, there are slum quarters of board-houses and huts. The grown-ups having gone out in search of jobs, death-like silence prevails in these quarters.

At one place, a slum quarter embracing 55,000 paupers has been newly formed on the edge of a city cesspool. It is constantly being reinforced, emitting foul odor. On a rainy day, the whole area presents an unbearable sight.

The housing shortage in Seoul is so acute that a hut right under the bridge is priced 30,000 won and out from under the bridge around 15,000 won. In a zone adjacent to the Duksoo Palace Museum and the Riwha Girls' High School in the heart of Seoul, 620 board-houses and tent houses are to be seen.

Dealing with the hunger of the people living in slum quarters, the author said: In Kooro Dong, 12,000 people of 1,300 families are living in slum quarters. Of this, only a total of 70 people managed to get some jobs in half a month time.

Having no definite jobs, these people are more often than not going without meals. More shocking is it that people eat rotten stuff thrown away for dogs by the U.S. army.

Referring to the so-called "relief rice" and "free ration" the military authorities croaked about in face of the growing discontent of the dying people, the pastor said that these remain only as empty slogans. Taking the example of the scores of pauper families under the Majang Bridge where he visited, the author noted that only two houses were favoured by such good luck once each this year.

Under such circumstances, these pale-looking people are at a complete loss as to how to live on, and are filled with discontent and hostile feeling toward the rulers, the author concluded.

U.S. G. I. Drives Over S. Korean Youth

PUSAN, Sept. 21–A U.S. soldier ran a car over a South Korean youth Rim Sung Soon on the road of Bon Dong, Koopo Eup, Dongrai County, South Kyungsang Province, heavily injuring him, and drove away, according to a South Korean paper Pusan Ilbo report.

On July 24, the South Korean youth residing in Bumchum Dong, Pusan City, was on his way to Pusan from Koopo Eup on bicycle.

An unidentified U.S. soldier chased the bicycle rider and drove his car over him and then made his get-away.

S. Korean Workers Indicted for Resisting Violence of Americans

SEOUL, Sept. 23–The "Seoul District Public Procurator's Office" of the military regime brought a suit on the 22th against a worker Kim Yoo Sun of the "MCFADDEN Company" in Seoul, and two workers' family members, who struggled together with other Korean workers dismissed from the American company on the charge that they "violated the temporary special regulations on assembly" and "intruded into special residence," according to a Dongwha Tongshin report.

The American contractor company sacked in July scores of Korean workers without paying a cent of discharge allowance. Further, they are keeping in arrears the "allowances for extra work" amounting to 1,700,000 won.

The scores of Korean workers who had been discharged from the company had risen up in a resolute fighting, and on August 28, together with over 30 family members, stormed the office of the director and demanded the immediate payment of all the allowances in arrears.

Instead of accepting their demand, however, the American management side resorted to violence, sending several women unconscious.

Meanwhile, the South Korean military regime is going to mete out punishment to workers and their family members on the charge that they resisted the violence of the Americans.

Japanese People Demand Extension of Repatriation Agreement

TOKYO, Sept. 21–Japanese people are raising higher the voice demanding the extension of the repatriation agreement for the Korean citizens in Japan without amendment.

A meeting of chairmen of 20 city councils in Fukuoka Prefecture held recently unanimously adopted a "letter demanding the extension of the repatriation agreement for Koreans in Japan without amendment" and sent it to the Japanese Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Health and Welfare.

The letter said: The repatriation work should be continued smoothly and safely so long as there are people anxious to return to their country according to their free will and wish.

Earlier, a meeting of the Fujimi Town Block Council, Sewa County, Nagano Prefecture, held on August 30, also adopted a letter demanding the extension of the repatriation agreement.

Women's Union Leader Flays Reinvasion Scheme of Japanese Militarists Against S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Sept. 21 (KCNA) –The conversion of South Korea into a common colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists–just thinking about it is enough to embitter us and this can never be tolerated, declared Kim Ok Soon, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

She said this in a statement issued on Sept. 20 in connection with the fact that, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarist clique have become ever more undisguised recently in their scheme to invade South Korea again and the Pak Chung Hi military fascist thugs have become daring in the treacherous intrigue to drag them into South Korea.

Developments clearly indicate that now is a critical moment for the southern half of Korea which might again be trampled under the wooden clogs of the Japanese imperialists and for the compatriots and brothers and sisters there who might again be shackled in slavery to the Japanese imperialists.

For all this, the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique are desperately trying to drag in the Japanese militarists, on the plea of "economic construction" through "economic cooperation" and "introduction of foreign capital."

Bitterly denouncing the Japanese militarist clique and the Pak Chung Hi hordes for their sinister scheme, Kim Ok Soon said: The South Korean women, together with the entire people, must drive out the Japanese scouts and robbers from South Korea immediately.

Final victory belongs to the Korean people who are striving for the self-dependent unification of the country.

News from South Korea

Briefs

Over 400 Mining Sites at Standstill

PUSAN, Sept. 21–476 mining sites, two thirds of the entire mines in South Kyungsang Province, southern part of South Korea, have suspended work, according to a South Korean newspaper Hapdong Tongshin report.

The main cause of their suspension is the lack of funds, the raport said.

This province is the second to Kangwon Province in the number of collieries in South Korea.

"Five-Year Plan" Falls Flat

SEOUL, Sept. 20–The so-called "Five-Year Economic Development Plan" much vaunted by the South Korean "military regime" since the outset of the year is "presenting a picture of dismal failure" because of financial difficulties, today nine months after its inception, according to an AFP report. But its future prospect is worse still, added the report.

Referring to the successive failure of a series of steps including the "currency reform" enforced by the "military regime" to rake in funds, the report said: The "military government" sought to break up the 70 million dollars of hoarded money in private hands but ended up in collecting not a single cent. To make matters worse, the local securities market, where "the 'government' hoped to raise money by sales of government-owned stocks and bonds, has sagged...and public confidence in the stock market is now at the rock bottom."

The report noted that the South Korean press criticizes the "military government" for being "completely incapable of coping with the mass," and that South Korean daily Hankook Ilbo described the "five-year plan" as a dead paper plan.

Primary Schools in Dire Plight

South Korean paper Ryungnam Ilbo carried an article on September 1 on the deplorable situation of the primary schools in the rural villages of North Kyungsang Province.

The article said in part: The primary school branch in Kato Ri, Jookjang Myun, Yungil County, has two classrooms accomodating 85 children of the 1st, 2nd and 4th forms. The school is a worn-out thatch-roofed house with a floor space of 13 pyung (one pyung equals six feet square) which was once used as a village storehouse. Four or five pupils share one desk on the clay floor. The peasants there subsist on grass roots and tree bark. Such being the case, it is natural that their children should have no proper school things.

No better is the situation with the Sangok Primary School in Yungil County. Few pupils of the primary school have textbooks, and teachers teach them on the sand using sticks for writting in place of pencils.

Suicides Caused by Poverty

One whole family in Madook Village, Suho Dong, Kwangjoo, South Cholla Province, committed suicide in the early morning of September 15, according to a South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo.

Kim Eung Ok in the village committed suicide by taking poison, together with her mother and three daughters, leaving a note, in which she said she had "lost all hope of living owing to debts"

When her husband was at home, they were dealing in coal, buying coal from the wholesaler on credit basis and retailing it. But before long the debts piled up till they amounted to some 27,000 won.

To make matters worse, her husband was taken into the puppet army at the beginning of this month.

Having no means of supporting the family and no way to pay back the hard-pressing debts, she decided to commit suicide.

Invention of Metal Printing Types in Korea: For the First Time in the World

It was in Korea that metal printing types were invented and used for the first time in the world (1232)–indeed more than 200 years befor Gutenberg. Naturally, this invention has contributed greatly toward developing the printing technique of Korea ever since, which reached its zenith in the 16th century.

The earliest book that is known to have been printed with metal types is the *Sangjongyemun* (Book of Authentic Etiquette). Published sometime between 12 32 and 1241, 28 of the 50 volumes in the series were reprinted with metal types. It can not be ascertained what metal was used for casting types for the volumes, but copper or an alloy of iron and copper was presumably used in view of the high developed metallurgical techniques in Korea in those days, as evidenced by not a few samples of exquisite metal workmanship dating back to ancient time.

In 1403, a metal type foundry was established, where bronze types numbering hundreds of thousands were cast. These types are known as *kemi*.

That at the administrative offices of the Silla dynasty, from central down to village-level, copper seals were used, and that copper bells, cast during this dynasty, bear the names of their manufacturers engraved on them –these facts prove that already around that period the technique of engraving letters on metals had been considerably developed in the country. This technique led to the invention of metal printing types.

Also significant in developing metal-type printing in Korea was the mammoth publication project of the Tripitaka Koreana. For the publication of the Tripitaka Koreana–comprising more than 5,000 volumes of Buddhist scriptures imported from China–, which was started in 1011 by order of Hyonjong, the eighth king of the Koryo dynasty, it took more than 60 years to engrave all the woodcut blocks necessary for completing a project comprising more han 6,000 volumes.

A page of *Sejong Sillok*, or True Records of King Sejong (printed in type); Li dynasty (15th century)

Meanwhile, printing in *kemi* turned out to be a clumsy affair, for sizes were not uniform and wax had to be poured between types to set them properly. Consequently, it was necessary to cast more uniform types. Thus, grooves were engraved on the type-case to keep the types in place while printing. This improvement made it possible to print 20 to 40 pages a day.

Records on type-casting in Korea tell that, in 1434, 3,400 to 3,500 types were cast a day on an average.

(To be continued)

Cuban Woodcut Exhibition Acclaimed

PYONGYANG, Sept.19 (KCNA)–An exhibition of Cuban woodcuts on the Ist Havana Declaration opened here today at the House of Culture.

On display are 40 items of woodcuts with the subject of the Ist Havana Declaration adopted at the National People's Conference of Cuba in reply to the "San Jose Declaration" adopted at the foreign ministers' conference of the so-called "Organization of American States" where the U.S. imperialists brewed the plot to invade Cuba.

The exhibits expose the predatory nature of U.S. imperialism, the foe of peace and the chieftain of aggression, and give a systematic view of the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the aggressors.

The opening ceremony on September 19 was attended by Kang Koo Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and men of culture and arts and numbers of working people and students in the city

Beauties of Nature in Korea

Mt. Chilbo (Mt. Seven Treasure)

(Continued)

Standing on a mountain to the rear of the Kaeshim-sa Temple is a chestnut tree which is more than one hundred years old. Protected as a natural treasure, this is a precious object of academic pursuit, as, generally speaking, chestnut trees are confined to far more southern regions. People vie with each other to be the first to reach the tree, as it provides them with welcome shade and shelter. Here, mopping their brows, people enjoy to their hearts' content the picturesque scenery of the Nai-Chilbo (Inner-Chilbo).

The Nai-Chilbo attracts visitors because of its strange-shaped beautiful peaks, among which Rojuk Peak and Chongkak Peak are particularly popular. Rojuk Peak looks like a stack in the autumn field, and Chongkak Peak like a bell placed upside down.

Of a variety of sight-seeing spots which the Nai-Chilbo affords, the following are more famous: Haemang-dae (an observatory), Keumgang Fountain and Kuryong Falls. Atop the Haemang-dae, you can command the broad expanse of azure waters of the East Sea. The limpid waters of the Keumgang Fountain which has been welling in this inmost recess for thousands of years, and the grandeur of the Kuryong Falls draw sighs from the visitors.

The Oi-Chilbo (Outer-Chilbo) unfolds its beauty along the both sides of an about 16 kilometre passage from the Inner-Chilbo down to the Chilbo on the Sea.

You can use such epithets as elegant, graceful and virgin-like to describe the Nai-Chilbo mountains and the beautiful mountains of the Oi-Chilbo, but the most appropriate word would be "magnificent."

Of all the peaks of the Oi-Chilbo, the Chunyo-am (Virgin's hermitage) enraptures the visitors most. Greatly moved by the beauty of this peak, which indeed defies all human ingenuity to copy it, a visitor once compared it to a solitary girl standing in the pouring rain. Today, sight-seers, looking up at this superb "natural statue," share this man's admiration.

Leaving this place behind, visitors go down the valley to the beach of the East Sea, to take a bath in Whangjinri hot-springs around, a spa famous for its high content of sulphur.

(To be continued)

(Photo: Chokbong Peak of Mt. Chilbo on the Sea)

The Story of How Vinalon Came Into Being in Korea

Until a short time ago Ryongheung plain was a wasteland overgrown with weeds. But today there stands the world's biggest vinalon factory, a monumental erection of the Era of the Korean Workers' Party.

Built on a lot of over 500,000 square metres, the factory is equipped with more than 15,000 large and small machines and apparatuses that we made with our own plans and with our own technique. The factory, a symbol of the resourcefulness and valour of the Korean people, is turning out large quantities of vinalon.

Whenever I look up at the factory, my gratitude goes to Comrade Premier who has enabled the Korean people to raise science to world level, opened up for scientists a broad path of scientific research, and trusted and led them to the high eminence of science where we stand now.

Here I wish to write down a few episodes about vinalon:

The story goes back to the wartime, to be exact, April 27, 1952.

My memory of the national meeting of scientists held in Pyongyang on that day is still fresh.

In those days the U.S. muderers' bombing was most savage. On that morning I finished my breakfast before dawn and when there was a lull in the enemy's bombing I went to the Moranbong Underground Theatre, where the meeting was to be held.

It was my first national meeting since coming over the northern part of the country and my heart pounded faster as I entered the hall. More, I had the honour to take a seat on the platform together with Comrade Premier.

Though ten years have passed since then, my first impression of him are still fresh in my heart–his splendid physique, radiant face beaming with smiles, and his kind and penetrating eyes.

As the Supreme Commander his time must have been occupied fully in directing the battles but he found time to attend the meeting from the first day to the last and listened attentively to everything said at the meeting. Then, he made a historic speech illumining the path to be followed by the Korean scientists.

At the outset he referred to the aim of that meeting. He said that the meeting was called to mobilize the intellectuals of the country for the victory in the war and for preparations for the postwar reconstruction. Then, he dwelt upon the immediate tasks confronting the intellectuals of all fields at such a historic juncture.

He called the intellectuals of the country a great force and precious treasure of the country. He said:

"Although great potentialities have already been created in our industry for the development of high-molecular and organic synthetic industry, an all-out utilization of such potentialities is yet to be realized. In the post-liberation days, our scientists succeeded in securing alcohol, nitric acid, etc., from carbide, the raw materials, for which electricity, anthracite and high-quality lime stone –we can proudly say, are abundant in our country. That was of course a big success. However, we should not be content with this...By all means we must set up the processes for producing a series of high-grade organic synthetic goods. All our intellectuals engaged in science and production activities, production innovators and inventors, overcoming war-time difficulties, should devote all their energy, knowledge and experiences to preparations for postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy."

Dr. Li Seung Ki

Every word of his speech deeply impressed me. His words redoubled my confidence in victory in the war and made me take greater pride in my work. When he finished his speech, I felt as if I had been shown the high eminence of science we were to scale, looming up before me like a light-house.

Hearing his speech, I admired once again his revolutionary optimism and scientific foresight.

The whole country was enveloped in flames of war, eveything was reduced to ashes, and the enemy was making a show of power, saying: "The end of the North Korean regime is near." But our Comrade Premier believed all the more firmly in victory and was looking forward to the bright morrow of the fatherland.

In tackling anything, he has a clear perspective–how things will move and what results will be brought about–and while one plan is being carried on, he works out another plan to be tackled next and takes measures for it.

Waged against the armed invasion of 16 nations led by the vicious and self-styled "invincible" U.S. imperialists, the war was arduous for the country. But firmly confident of victory he drew up plans for the postwar reconstruction and made preparations for it in the flames of war.

Comrade Premier saw not only today and tomorrow but had a long-range view and indicated the direction in which our science should go.

Already he saw clearly at that time the future of our chemical industry and laid down a distinct course along which a self-supporting chemical industry would be developed without relying on others.

(To be continued)

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